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# WASHINGTON

The Republicans Preparing for the Fall Campaign.

Another Effort to Reconstruct Georgia.

#### MR. JENCKES CIVIL SERVICE BILL

Secretary Boutwell Still Hopeful for His Funding Bill.

Progress of the Tariff War in the House.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870. The Republicans Preparing for the Fall Caus-

Senator Morton, who is regarded as the leading party man of the Senate, has prepared a call for a caucus of the republican members of the two Houses, to be held either this week or the beginning of nex week. It has already been signed by all the repub-lican Senators and is now receiving the signatures of the republicans in the House. The main object of the proposed caucus is to make arrangements for the fall campaign and to appoint a committee of the two Houses to look after the interests of the republican party in the several States, but more especially the Southern States. It is stated that the general policy to be pursued by the party in canvass will be mapped out at this meeting. An important question to be decided is, how far the party will allow the subject of the tariff to enter into the campaign as one of the party issues. Upon icans are pretty well divided, some believing that it will be best to keep the tariff out of the canvass, while others regard it as an issue of too much prominence and importance to be ig-nored. The indications are that a lively contest will take place on this question between the Western and Southern members on one side, and the members from the New England and Middle tates on the other. One of the objects Senator Mor on has in getting the republicans in caucus is to endeavor to harmonize conflicting factions and to prevail upon them if possible to sink personal jeal-ousles in a general effort to carry the Congressional elections next fall for the administration. It is not mpropable that an effort will be made to obtain some sort of an understanding among the mombers of the caucus on the measures now before Congress, the passage of which are regarded as essential to the access of the party at the polis. Among these are he Funding bill, the revision of the Internal Reve nue bill, the Georgia bill, the Tariff bill and the bill to enforce the provisions of the diteenth amendment. The Turid' Debate-Lobbyists on the Ficer-

Interested Members Voting. There was a sharp contest in the House to-day over the Bessemer steel section of the Tarin bill. Next to pig iron, no paragraph of the bill has met with such vigorous opposition or has been defended with greater pluck and pertinguity. There has been a iet, but powerful lobby at work here for some vecks in the interest of the half dozen Bessemer steel manufactories of the country, anxiously awaiting the action of the House on the recommendations made regarding it by the Ways and Means Committee, John A. Griswold, of Troy, has been the most active agent, and undoubtedly the most useful on account of his extensive acquaintance with members, and his privileges as an ex-member of the House. While the discussion was in progress to-day Mr. Griswold was upon the floor of the House. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, made the point of order that parties (meaning Griswold) inerested in the paragraph under consideration were upon the floor of the Honse acting as lobbyists, and insisted that they should be removed by the enforcement of the rules. The chairman, Mr. Wheeler, of New York, decided that this was a question of privilege and that such questions could not be raised while the House was in Commit-tee of the Whole. So Mr. Griswold was allowed to main on the floor. Mr. Cox, of New York, made the point just before the vote was taken on the para-graph and amendments, that there were certain members of the House personally interested in the matter and that they should not be allowed to vote. The Chair said the members interested must be named by the gentleman making the charge, whereupos half a dozen members on the democratic side called out Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cox the House, which says, "No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately particularly interested." The rule was read by the Clerk, but it did not seem to have any effect upor Mr. Morrell, for he voted every time with the other members. Morrell is the superintendent and part owner of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa. fixed the duty on Bessemer steel rails at forty-four dollars per ton. The present duty is forty five per An effort was made to fix it at thirty dollars a ton. but this failed, and the duty was finally settled at thirty-six dollars a ton, which is highly protective considering that there are only six companies in the United States who make the Bessemer rails. The vote to-day was a decided victory for the monopole lists. It is estimated that it will be worth at leas \$5,000,000 to them for the next three years.

The Darien and Tehnantepec Canals—Un-favorable Reports of the Enterprise. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations re-sumed their investigation of the practicability and cost of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien or Tehuantepec. Admiral Porter and General Michle were before the committee and threw much light upon the character of the country along the two routes. The objection against the Darien route was the want of a proper harbor. The Tehnapteness route has the recommendation of being about 1,500 mues nearer, but there is a range of mountains some 3,500 feet high in the way. The committee, from the information thus far received on the subject, do not think very favorably of either project. They took no decided action to-day, though it is thought by some of the committee that the re sult of their labors on this important subject will be the inauguration of aregular survey of the whole country in that section capable of affording an interoceanic channel. One route, being about six degrees north latitude, was suggested by General Michier. The committee have not lost faith in the enterprise, but they certainly have lost enthuslasm in the routes

The Funding Bill to be Amended and Passed. As there are many conflicting rumors concerning the Funding bill, some of them to the effect that no measure of that kind will be passed at the present on, it may be stated in a general way that it is the determination of the republican majority in both Houses to pass a Funding bill of some sort. From the discussions that have taken place in the Ways and Means Committee, it is inferred that they will report in favor of a uniform rate of interest the entire \$1,200,000,000, perhaps four per cent. Upon inquiry to-day it is ascerstatement that the committee decided yesterday to retain the seventh or compulsory section of the Senate bill. This was one of the first sections in the bill which the committee determined to charge, and although the Secretary of the Treasury has had frequent consultations with the committee on this sec-tion, which he favors, Secretary Bontwell is of opinion that the bill will ultimately go to a conference committee and that four and a half per cent will be agreed upon for the rate of interest, as a com-promise between the Senate and House. With regard to the compulsory section, it is verevident, from the strength of the Wester members, that it would be defeated, even should the Ways and Meons Committee report favorably upon it. The charges are that a compromise will be agreed upon relieving the banks of the tax on their attention of the keastor from Massachusetts (Mr. members, that it would be defeated, even should the

circulation and deposits, which they say would ena-

New Proposition for the Reduction of Taxa

In the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day s proposition was put forward looking to a reduction of taxation. The ideas expressed were not reduced to writing in the shape of a bill, but the subject was generally approved. By the scheme proposed the reduction aimed at is \$47,000,000 per annum. It was agreed that the tax on whiskey, tobacco and stamps should remain the same; the income tax should be reduced to three per cent; all taxes, such the state of the same of the should be reduced to three per cent; all taxes, such as heenses, successions, sales, special taxes, as manufactorers', &c., to be repealed. The object of the committee would be to raise the bulk of the internal revenue from whiskey and tobacco. The committee will resume this important subject, and it is probable a bill will be speedily prepared embracing many modifications in the Internal Tax law.

The Dominican Treaty—Objectionable Features Removed.

The President, in conversation on the Dominican treaty to-day, stated that the objectionable features in the treaty which met with opposition in the Senate could now be arranged so as to remove the

Senate could now be arranged so as to remove the obstacles in the way of ratification. He also stated that the doubt in regard to the amount of the indebtedness of the Dominican republic was arranged and is shown to be within the \$1,500,000. Much em barrassment is experienced by the administration in the delay of the Senate to act. An effort will be made to have the question brought up next week.

Postal Changes in New York. The following changes have been made by the Postmaster General to-day:—Martin F. Witschieben, appointed postmaster at Maspeth, Queens county, N. Y., vice William H. Furman, resigned; Herma Hayner, appointed postmaster at Haynersville, sselaer county, N. Y., vice D. Potter, resigned; John N. Cline, appointed postmaster at Oppenheim, Fulton county, N. Y., vice John P. Swartwout, resigned. Discontinued, the Post Office at Surruc Creek, Delaware county, N. Y.; papers sent to Can-

Important Decision by the Sopreme Court-

Captured and Abandoned Property.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the case of the United States against Edward Padelford, appeal from the Court of Claims. The appeal-brought before the court a claim under the captured and abandoned property act of March 12, 1863, for half the proceeds paid into the Treasury of Savannah, turned over to a Treasury agent and sold under that act. The court says in conclusion:-

under that act. The court says in conclusion:—

It follows that at the time of the seizure of the petitioner's property he was purged of whatever offence against the riaws of the United States he had committed by the acts mentioned in the indings and relieved from any penalty which he might have incurred. It follows, further, that if the property had been seized before the oath was taken the faith of the government was pleigdd to its restoration upon the taking of the oath in good faith. We cannot doult that the petitioner's right to the property in question at the time of the seizure was perfect, except as against the nota of the military commanders, and that it is made absolutely perfect by partion, notwithstanding the seizure. But it has been suggested that the property was captured in fact, if notiawfully, and that, the proceeds having been paid into the Treasury of the United States, impetitioner is without reporty in the Court of Ciarma, unless proof is made that he gave he aid or comfort to the robellion. The sufficient answer to it is that after the partion no offence connected with the rebellion can be imputed to him. If, it other respects, the petitioners made the proof, which, under the act, entitled him to a decree for the proceeds of his property, the law makes the proof of partion a complete substitute for proof that he gave no aid or comfort to the rebellion. A different construction would, as it seems to us, defeat the manifest intent of the proclamation and of the act of Congress which authorized it under the proclamation and the act, the government became a trustock, halding the proceeds of the pittioner's property for his bonelit, and having teen fully reliminated for all expenses incurred in that character, lose nothing by the judgment, which simply awards to the petitioner what is his own.

These riows require the afilt mance of the judgment of the Court of Ciama, and it is accordingly affirmed.

New York Ladies Caring for the Orphans of Those Lost on the Oneida.

lowing letter to Mrs. Fremont in response to a com-munication from that lady announcing that the managers of the Union Home and School for Soldiers and Sallors' Orphans will take charge of and educate the children of those who were lost on the Oneida:-

Washington, My Dear Madam Washington, My J. 1870.

Ny Dear Madam:—I have received your letter enclosing the announcement that the managers of the Union Home for Soiders' and Salitors' Orphans in New York are prepared to take charge of and educate the children who have been their fatherless by the fatal collision of the British steams. Bombay with the United States ship Oneida, in the Bay of Jeddo. I begin have well allow up to express to you and your agreeting, for my self, and for the whole may all errice, the high Typicchallet, again will be felt for this act of generous charity.

The fate of the officers and men of the Oneida and the elicumataness under which it was met were such as to appeal for sympathy to every beart, and they present to the world an example of courage and discipline of which the men and women of our country may well be proud. To provide for the orphans of those who died so suddenly yet so bravely is an act worldy of your noble charity—an act noble in itself, and which will have an effect for good beyond the present. There is no stronger sorrow than that which comes with the thought of those who are left unprovided behind; and death, whatever form it takes, will be met with less regret, if not with mere courage, by every sallor as he realizes that the hearts of his countrywomen are open and warm towards him.

In the name of the officers and men of the navy, I thank the managers and members of your institution, and assure you of a grateful remembrance of your kindness by them and their children and of the higher reward which will come to you with the consciousness of giving joy to so many hearts. Very respectfully.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Fardon of An Alleged Perjurer.

Fardon of An Alleged Perjarer. , New York, who was sent to Sing Sing for five years on a conviction for perjury in one of the whiskey cases prosecuted by the late Collector Bailey.

Payments from the Treasury, The following amounts were paid from the Trea sury of the United States during the month ended 

The above does not include payments on account of the interest or principal of the public debt.

Nominations by the President.
The following nominations were sent in to-day: Samuel T. Day, of Florida, to be Consul at the Winnipeg; Oscar Maluross, of Minnesota, to be Consul at the Winnipeg; Oscar Maluross, of Tennesoce, to be Consul at Kingaton, Jamaloa; Henry W. Suith, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sevenih district of Ohio; Horatto Woodbury, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Indiana; George A. Crawforl, of Maine, to be Chaplain in the Navy; Ensign J. E. Morse, to be Master in the Navy;

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1870.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

The House joint resolution creating the 30th of May in each year as a public holiday, for decoration of the graves of Union soldiers, was taken up by unanimous consent.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onic, said he was opposed to creating a precedent for the establishment of public holidays upon every conceivable subject. Contracts could not be made on legal holidays and they interfered with the ordinary huntimess avocations, which should not be establishment. made on legal holidays and they interfered with the ordinary business avocations, which should not be permitted except upon the most sufficient reasons.

Mr. DKAKK, (rep.) of Mo., thought the nation could wall afford to appropriate one day in the year to the memory of her three inundred thousand slain.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that the gravee of these soldlers, like those of the revolutionary herces, would soon he lost sight of, but that the resolution contemplated a fixed holiday for all time hereafter.

Mr. POMEROY. (rep.) of Kan., thought the proposed floral decorations should the of a voluntary rather than a computatory character.

Mr. POMEROY. (129.) of Kan., thought the proposed floral decorations should the of a voluntary rather than a compulsory character.

Mr. SRIEMAN the subject was referred to the Committee on Mr. SRIEMAN the subject was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs—yeas 37, nays 12.

The House bill to grant on Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late Presidest Lincoln, was then taken up, and Mr. TRUMBULL, (1991) of Ill. appealed the hope that it would be passed unanimously with or research the taken up, and Mr. BINMUNDS, (1892) of the least a similar bill was now before the Pension Committee upon which they appected to report during the present week, and they would also report certain facts not now before the Sensie, upon which Senators would be justified in voting for or against the bill. He therefore asked that the House bill be placed upon the calendar. The bill was laid aside.

By Mr. CAMERON (1991) of Pa.—To furnish medals to the Massachments and Pennsylvania soldiers.

By Mr. DRAKE—To promote the greater efficiency of the navy, and to regulate the purposes.

By Mr. HARHIS, (1991) of Pa.—For the relief of the inhabitants of the city of Black Hawk and Central City in Colorado Territory.

THE WILBERFORGE ENIVERBITY APPROPERATION.

THE WILLEBRORGE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION.

The joint resolution appropriating \$25,000 out of the funds of the Freedmen's Burcau for the benealt of Wilberforce University was discussed.

Mr. TRUMBULL said his understanding of the principle upon which the bill was based was that no distinction was made in the Wilberforce University on account of race or color.

made in the Wilberforce University on account of race or color.

Mr. SHREMAN explained that the object of the institution was to supply the great want of the South at this time by furnishing colored teachers; that the students were exclusively colored youth, many of whom had been emancipated slaves, and were within the class for whose beneat the Freedmen's Bureau fund was originally appropriated.

Mr. TRUMBULL had understood there was no distinction on account of race or color; but according to the Senator from Ohio that was not true, as the institution was intended exclusively for colored people.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that, practically, none but colored students went there; but that under the rules no distinction existed.

on the question presented by in the daken charge of the color suce of the great national necessary and not upon the urness. presented by the bill, he said the govern-presented by the bill, he said the govern-rate of the colored population of the South it national necessity growing out of the the principle of educating all the people of Freedacen's Bureau was a temporary continued longer than was anticipated, tiple upon which the bill could be passed, of Conn., objected to the resolution, and

Being before the House, Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., moved as amendment guaranteeing 200,00 acres of public lands to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in the State of Delaware, to aid in the construction of a pier at the Delaware, to aid in the construction of a pier at the Delaware Breakwater, at Lewes. He said that the public domain had been voted away to Western corporations by millions of acres, and claimed for the States of the East having public lands, but having a common interest in the Territories, the right to participate in the advantages of this liberal policy. He went on to show the importance of the proposed pier for the protection of alipping.

The bill imiting the number of special agents of the Treasury Department to diffy-three and fixing their compensation was taken up.

sury Department to fifty-three and Bang them was taken up.
After an amendment by Mr. Parranson, (rep.) of N. H.,
After an amendment by the Parranson, (rep.) of N. H.,
that in addition to per dism only such appears as are actually incurred by the agents shall be paid, the bill passed.
At two o'clock the denate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 3, 1670.

By Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis.—To admit the State of Geor a representation in Congress, with an amendment by By Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md.—To equalize the compen

tion of officers of the navy and army.

PATMENT OF KANSAS VOLUNTERES.

Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo., from the Committee on Military
Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the estilement of the
claims of Kansas for troops called out by the Governor on
the requisition of Major General Curtis to repai the invasion
of General Price. Recommittee.

the requisition of Major General Curtis to repel the invasion of General Price. Recommitted,

ALMOURIMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. STILES offered a concurrent resolution for a final adjournment of this session on Monday, the thir of July, and moved the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

RECOMMENTEATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE,

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, when Mr. JENGERS, (rep.) of R. L., from the Committee on the Keorganization of the Civil Service, reported a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States.

The bill provides that all appointments of civil officers of the government, except postumisters and such officers as are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the agent found best qualifies senates, shall be used from persons found best qualifies senates, about a five open and competitive examinations, and the position after open and competitive examinations, and the constitute the Civil Revice Commission, the Commission of the constitute the Civil Revices Commission, the constitute the Civil Revices Commission to calculate and grade of the civil service, to establish rules governing applications, examination, and periods and conditions of probation, and to report to Congress branch and trace to rules overing applications, examinations, and periods and conditions of probation, and to report to Congress at the opening of each session. An examination of all officers is to be held every four years, and such as may not be found qualified are to be recommended for dismissal, and to be dismissed accordingly. The President of the Senate may require an applicant for any office that requires confirmation that Sanate to appear before the board and be examined as

of qualifications.

Mr. JENCKE as explained to the House the principles and details of the bill, which dealt, he said, entirely with the inferior officers of the government. Speaking of the great in ducements held out to smugglers by the frequent changes of Custom House officers and the consequent ignorance of those officers, he mentioned the fact that in New York there had been, in two years, four house officers for two hundred and forty offices. That was the harvest time for smugglers and forty offices. That was the harvest time for smugglers.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., objected to the bill; that there was nothing it in to prevent rebeis with their hands dripping with loyal blood from passing examinations and obtaining offices.

Mr. JENOKES asked what there was now to prevent the appointment of disloyal men to these minor offices.

Mr. PETRES said that he would have neither a robel nor a democrat in any of the offices of the government.

Mr. BEOK, (dem.) of Kr., remarked that the gentleman from Maine did not seem to care whether office holders were there of the provided that they did not have thieves in the republican party. (Laughter on the democratic side.)

Mr. BEOK was glad to hear it, that was a new discovery.

Mr. JENOKES objected to the introduction of political elements which did not belong to the bill.

Mr. PETERS inquired whether the section authorizing the President or Senate to send for examination applicants for office requiring confirmation by the Senate, would not have qualified them in sending Judge Strong, of Pensylvenia, and Mr. Bradley, of New Jersey, before the commission to be examined as to their fitness for the Supreme Court bench?

Mr. JENOKES wanded to know if there was anything in the law now to prevent the President from examining any applicant for office to his beaute content?

Mr. PETERS remarked that that was a Yankee mode of answering a question. Mr. JENORES thought it answered it completely. He did not suppose that the proposed measure met all the difficulties in the way. The wit of man could not devise any bill that

Senate, Mr. JENORYS admitted that, but thought it an addition argument is favor of the bill, because if the minor office had felt secure in their positions such frauds would not had

and felt secure in their positions such frauds would not have been attempted. Mr. Bernow, (rep.) of N. H., inquired whether, if compe-litive examination should be applied to the lower offices, the same grinciple ought not to hold good as to the higher

offices ?

Mr. JENGKES replied that the argument for the bill was as strong as the proportion of the numbers. There were 25,000 offices within the scope of the bill, and only 4,000 offices outside of it. If the basis were sound the superstructure would be secure.

Mr. BENTON wanted to know why the same principle should not apply to members of Congress?

Mr. JENTON wanted to know why the same principle should not apply to members of Congress?

Mr. HENTON remarked that his objection to the bill was that it took the power out of the hands of the people and put it in the hands of a comunision. The more this power with removed the property of the more suit years and the power with the powe

THE TARIFF BILL. THE TARFF BILL.

The House then, at forty-five minutes past twelve, went into committee on the tariff bill, Mr. WHERLER in the chair, the pending paragraph being that referring to vessels of cast from not otherwise provided for, which was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, atruck out; as were also the three following paragraphs, relating to tinnedfor enamelled wrought from hollow ware, cast iron steam, water or gas pipes, and iron cantings not otherwise provided for.

castings not otherwise provised for.

The next paragraph was all on cast or other descriptions of steel in ingots, blooms or billets and on rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils or strips, three and three-qualters cents per pound.

Mr. ALLIGON, (rep.) of lows, moved to make the duty two and a half cents. Agreed to.

The hext paragraph was on steel of circular shapes or forms, and on steel of all shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolle d or hammered to pattern, not otherwise provided for, four cents per pound. Amended, making the duty three and a half cents per pound. The next paragraph was on steel railway bars two cents per pound, and on all railway bars made in part of steel one and a half cents per point; provided that mets! doirected, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shail be classed as steel.

Mr. Bennamin, (rep.) of Mo., moved to stribe out the

steel.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., moved to strike out the proviso and to insert instead of it the words, "And on mittal converted, cast or made from fron by the Bessemer of pnematic process, of whatever form or description, one cent per pound."

Without disposing of Mr. Benjamin's amendment as amended the committee rose.

Without disposing of Mr. Benjamin's amendment as amended the committee rose.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Ky., on a question of privilege, offered a resolution reciting the calamity in Richmond and the fact that to morrow has been set anart by the people of that city as a day of fasting and prayer, and providing that out of respect for the dead and sympathy for the living, and a proper appreciation of such a signal manifestation of Providence, the House adjourn till Thursday next.

The SPEARER ruled that was not a question of privilege.

Mr. JONES asked consent to offer the resolution.

Several members objected.

Mr. AMES, (rep.) of Mass.—I object.

Mr. JONES—Then you ought to be worked.

The House then, twenty minutes after fire o'clock, adjourned.

## AWERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Associa tion-Programme of Business-Report of the Committee on Credentials-Medical Societies Excluded Because of Consultation with Colored Physicians-The Icrepressible Nigger Still the Cause of Trouble-Proceedings of the Day-Visit to President Grant.

Day—Visit to Fresident Grant.

Washington, May 2, 1870.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Medical Association convened this morning at Lincoin Itali. At the last annual meeting of this body it was determined to hold their meeting in the city of Washington every alternate year, and at other places as may be agreed upon. The last annual meeting twas held at New Orleans. At this Convention the general business will be restricted to the morning session, and at the afternoon session all reports and papers will be submitted relating to particular branches of medicine, in the following order:—Chemistry and materia medicine, practical medicine and obstetrics, surgery medicine, in the following order:—Chemistry and materia medica, practical medicine and obstetrics, surgery and snatomy, meteorology, medical, topographic and epidemic diseases; medical jurisprudence, bygiene, physiology and psychology; and cach section to choose its own officers and make its own rules of order. There are about four hundred delegates present, representing most of the State associations and medical schools throughout the country. The Convention was called to order by the President, Professor George A. Mendenhall, of Clincinnati, with Professor William B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, acting Secretary. Professor F. G. Smith, of Pennsylvania, it. A. Sayre, of New York, John A. Moore, of Missouri, and Warren Stone, jof Louisiana, Vice Presidents, were invited to seats on the stand. Among the New York physicians present are Dr. E. S. T. Arnold, of Yon-Canton, V. H. B. Sands, Gordon Buck, J. P. Gartish, O. D. Pomeroy, J. B. Hunter, R. J. O'Sullivan, B. S. Thompson, L. R. Sayre, M. Souton, D. Buckling, G. H. Hubbard, J. L. Little, A. Underhill and D. Neftel, of Now York city, Dr. D. M. Sayre, of Newton, and Dr. C. V. Moore, of Stillwater.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bornton, of this city.

D. M. Sayre, of Newton, and Dr. C. V. Moore, of Stillwater.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Boynton, of this city.
Dr. Antissell. Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made a toport extending to the delegates a hearty velcome, and the control of the convention on the large ments, made an experience of the convention on the large representation from the Southern States, which had for so long a time been sparsely represented. (Applause, 1 lie, hoped from the and interests connected with this Convention much good would be accomplished. In conclusion he read the programment for the evening business during the session of the Convention the evening business during the session of the Convention by the President of the United States at eight o'clock P. M.; WEDDESDAY—Reception by the Surgeon General at the Army Medical Museum, from seven to ten o'clock P. M.; midviced lecture in the lower hall at a quarter to nine o'clock P. M.

o'clock F. M.

THURBDAY—Reception by the Mayor of Washington, Hon.

S. S. Bowen, at nine o'clock F. M., after which the roil of
membership will be called.

The Committee on Oredentials submitted their report, in
which they state that they have excluded the delegates
from the National Medical Society, D. C.; American Academy
of Medicine, D. C.; Howard University Medical College; Alumni Association of Medical Department George.

A minority report was made by Dr. Robert Reyburn, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, who commenced with a few preliminary remarks, protesting against the action of the committee, charging that it had been brought down to a level with a political cancus.

The second secon

d to the same committee, good deal of feeling in the Convention on this

Bartin said that part of his delegation had been ex-d by the Committee on Credentials, and he moved that ubject relating thereto be referred to the Committee on a. Carried.

Eibles. Carried.

Dr. Davis moved that all similar subjects be referred to the Or. Davis moved that all similar subjects be referred to the Committee on Ethics, which was carried.

Dr. Davis said that the delegates had a right to take part in the proceedings of this Convention, until it be shown that they have no right to vote. He moved that a new Committee on Ethics for the enauing year be appointed, to which this subject shall be referred. Carried.

The following were appointed as the new Committee on Ethics:—Alfred Stille, of Pensylvania; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; J. N. Keller, of Kentucky; H. F. Askew, of Delaware.

committee then retired to consider the matiers referred

nittees on the cultivation of the cinchons tree, the

The President, Professor George Mendenhall, then pro-deded to deliver the annual addresss to the Convention which was listened to with much interest during its reading. A role of thanks was tendered to the President of the as-ociation for the able address and a copy requested for pub

The committees on the cultivation of the cinchona tree, the cryptogamic origin of disease with reference to recent microscopis hrestigations on that subject, the dostrine of force, physical and vital various, the relative advantages of Syme's Privogit's mode of amputating at the ankle, on a national medical school, on commissioners to aid in trials involving scientific testimenty, climatology and epidemics, veterinary colleges, medical ethics, to memoriatize State medical estimation, commenciature of diseases, medical adostion, medical illerature and prize essays, submitted their reports and the committees were discharged.

Dr. Thomas Antisell, of the District of Columbia, read a paper on veterinary colleges, suggesting that attention should be given to the health of domestic animals, as 20,001,000 horses, mules and other animals were sick and dying throughout the land. Referred to the Committee on Publication.

A recess was taken in order to afford the State organizations time to select a nominating committee from each State for officers for the ensuing year.

On reassembling the Committee on Nominations reported.

Dr. C. Cox, of Maryland, moved that the name of Dr. Buney be stricken out until such time as the Committee on Ethics make a report on the subject submitted to them relating to the District of Columbia.

Dr. Busey said that Dr. Cox was not a delegate from the state of Maryland; it would be time enough to exclude him after the committee had make a report.

Dr. Cox moved that the whole subject of choosing permanent officers be laid over until the Committee on Ethics had reported.

A motion was made that the opposing delegations from the

reported.

A motion was made that the opposing delegations from the District of Columbia be permitted to go out, and in some convenient place fight out their difficulty and settle it

(Laugher.)
The chair announced that the Committee on Nominations would meet in this hall at four o'clock this evening. The Committee on Nominations was then announced, embracing one member from each State and from this district and the Convention adjourned.
The following gentiemen were appointed Committee on General Arrangemements:—Dr. T. Antisell, chairman; Dr. B. R. Reyburn, Dr. H. J. C. Duhamel, Dr. L. W. Ritchie, Dr. D. R. Hogner, Dr. C. F. Nalley, Dr. William Lee, assistant scoretary.

The delegates to the Medical Convention by appointment to-night called on the President, who received them in the East Room. He was assisted by Mrs. Grant. There was no speech making. The presentations were conducted by Dr Anticall. Sacretary Beikuap and several members of Con

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

First Match of the Season Under the Nev

Rules-The Sorrel Gelding Prince Beats the Black Mare Eastern Queen, Mile and

The trotting season is fact approaching. The

brightness and baimy breezes of May suggest to

sporting men that again their presence is demanded

on the turf. The tracks hereabouts will all soon

be suitable for the work intended, and without doubt

the year 1870 will be prolific in great trotting events.

quicker time being exhibited and more new and speedy horses shown than in any season heretofore,

The first trot under the new rules of the Na tional Association was announced to come off at the Union Course yesterday, and took piace satisfactority. It was a match for \$500, mile heats, to wagons, between J. F. No-

TIME Quarter. Hair.
Prs: heat. 39 1:16½
Second heav. 39 1:18

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Matuals vs. Orientals-A Sharp Game.

The young muscle of the Mutual Club was put face to face with the Orientals yesterday. Between them there ensued a sharp tussle; the Mutuals

hammered down the Orientals with case at the bat, and then, taking the field them-

selves, worked with a confidence never

selves, worked with a connuence never before shown by the club players, and would then dispose of their opponents in a twinkle. The game, up to the closing of the eighth inning, was so well played as to be entertaining, notwithstanding its one-sidedness. In this inning, however, enough toose play was indulged in to let the Orients score three runs. Below is the table of the day's doings:—

three runs. Below is the table of the day's uoings:—

\*\*Players.\*\* O. R. 1 B.T.

Stevenson, c. 4 0 0 0 McMahon, s. s. 1 5 5 7

Sunting, 2d b. 4 0 0 0 E. Mils, 1st b. 4 3 3 4

McManus, l. f. 3 1 0 1 Flanty, 24 b. 2 3 3 4

McManus, c. f. 2 1 1 1 C. Mills, c. 3 2 4 5

Trucax, s. s. 2 1 2 2 Martio, r. f. 4 2 3 8

Smith, r. f. 3 1 0 0 Fatterson, f. 3 4 3 6

Clinton, p. 8 1 1 1 Eggler, c. f. 4 3 7 4

Alitson, 1st b. 2 0 0 0 Selson, 3d 0 2 4 3 8

Delmadge, 3d b. 4 0 0 0 Wolters, p. 4 3 1

Matches to Come Off.

To-Day-Mutuals and Unions, at Tremont Thursday-Eckfords and Orientals, at rounds, rounds. Friday—Mutuals and Unions, at Union grounds. Satunday—Mutuals and Stars, at Union ground

East Room. He was assisted by Mrs. Grant, speech making. The presentations were con Antisell. Secretary Beikuap and several m gross were present.

THE NEW REGIME.

The Department of Public Parks-The City Hall Park to be Immediately Improved-Music in the Parks-The Belt Railroad to be Removed from Fifty-ninth Street-Organization of the Commissions of Charities and of Emigration.

Pursuant to notice the members of the board comprising the Department of Public Parks, assembled yesterday noon at the office of the old Central Park Commission. There were present of the Commis-sion Mr. Peter B. Sweeny, with his peculiar smile, his unreadable visage, and cool yet affable demeanor; Judge Hilton, his full face beaming with delight at some joke made by his plethoric colleague, Mr. T. C. Pields, who amused the company by jibing the venerable late Comptroller of the Park, Mr. A. H. Green on his anxiety to have the old commission "remain untouched." As no successor has yet been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert J. Dillon, the four gentlemen above named proceeded to the organization of the Board by the election of

and Mr. George M. Van Nort chief clerk. By unani-mous request Commissioner A. H. Green assumed the duties of treasurer until some forther and more definite action could be taken by the Board. But little time was lost in getting to work, when a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment by the President of a committee of two members to prepare

for the government of the Board and also for the government of the various parks and public places and employes under the control of the Board, and to report thereon at the earliest convenience.

The President appointed as such committee Commissioners Hilton and Fields. By resolution the President was directed to appoint an

of two members (with the President as chairman ex-officio). The resolution provided that the committee thus created should be authorized and empowered to execute and carry into effect all the orders, directions and regula 100s of the Board, and to control and manage its affairs except when otherwise ordered. As such committee the President appointed Commissioners Fields and Hilton.

A resolution was offered directing that all APPOINTMENTS OF EMPLOYES
be made by the President on the recommendation of
the members of the Board, and was referred to the
Committee on Bylaws.
The following resolutions were then unanimously

adopted:—

ENCOMBRANCES ON THE FUBLIC PARKS.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee notify all parties owning or having placed any encumbrances, 4c., on any of the public parks or places within the city of New York, to forthwith remove the same; and in default thereof said committee shall cause all aune neu mibrances to be immediately removed and disposed of, the expense thereof to be charged to and collected from such owners. That THE CITY HALL PARK

be forthwith put in good order and condition for public use by preparing and gravelling sidewalks, putting up chains and posts, realacing the grass and generally fitting it for the uses for which it is intended. That the fence around the same be removed and the carriage ways of the streets adjoining on the east and weat thereof be enlarged by including within it the present sidewalks.

Also, that the persons charged with the construction of the new Fost Office building be nothind not to use the Park publing purposes, and that all research carroachments by them upon said park be forthwith removed.

The Executive Committee is specially charged

The Executive Committee is specially charged with the duty of carrying out and enforcing this resolution, with power to modify as in their judgment may seem reasonable, and so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the construction of the Post Office building.

necessarily with the construction of the Post Office building.

PROPERTY OF THE OLD COMMISSION.

Resolved, That all persons having charge of any property belonging to the late Board of Central Park Commissioners, or of any property belonging to or under the control of the present Board, forthwith report to the Executive Committee a particular and detailed statement of all such property, its situation and present condition.

Resolved, That each of the various clerks and employes now acting in the shiploy of this Board report in writing to the Executive Committee he present occupation, date of original employment and salary. Heads of gauge of workmen to report to the general foreman, and the general foreman at the Executive Committee be charged with the duty of previding music in the various parks and places following:—Battery, City Hall Fark, Madison square, Committee be charged with the duty of previding music in the arrious parks and places following:—Battery, City Hall Fark, Madison square, Committee in the statement of alternate days so far as the same may be considered advisable.

THE FIFTY-MYNT STERET BALLDAD THAORS.

Resolved, That the rail tracks in Fifty-ninth street be forthwith removed therefrom, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature in that respect, and that the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company be requested to co-operate in said removal.

The Executive Committee is charged with carrying out this resolution, with authority to so arrange with the company respecting such removal as shall be defence expedient.

MORE CONVENTENT OFFICES.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to inquire and report whether other and more convenient offices for the business of the Board.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Board be directed to give

took piace satisfactorily. It was a match for \$500, mile heats, to wagons, between J. F. Nodine's black mare Eastern queen and Mike Roden's sorrel gelding Prince. Both of these horses are entered in the 2:30 purse to be trotted on Friday, May 27, at this course, which circumstance led to the present meeting. The track was in excellent condition for the time of the year, and the weather all that could be desired. The race was won by Prince in two straight heats, the first quite easily and the second in a manner that demonstrates his reliability and staying qualities. In going around the upper turn in this heat Prince left his feet badly and was not caught until Eastern Queen had opened a gap of over twenty lengths at the quarter-pole, yet, at this disadvantage, he gradually lessened the distance and cans-home winner by four lengths, much to the astogishment of all.

THE HORSES.

Prince, the Winner of the race, is a handsome dark sorrel, about fifteen hands one luch high, with white star in face and one white hind foot. He has fine shoulders and neck, with handsome flowing mane and tail. He was bred by C. B. Vanwick, of Flatbush, L. L., and is by Jupiter Abballah, formerly Major Anderson (who was by Rich's Jupiter) out of a Trustee mare, and is ten years old.

Eastern Queen is a finely formed black, mare, about fifteen hands, two in-hes, and was bred in New Hampshire. She is out of a Morgan Black Hawk mare by a thoroughbre! running horse, THE ATTENDANCE AND THE BET TING.

For the imaguntal race of the season the attendance was very salisfactory. There were present all the old dyed!n-the-wool turfites, who would rather lose a dozen dinners than miss a trot, together with many others seidom seen on the race track, even when the attractions are more enticing than the present occasion. Prince was the favorite before the start about two to one, and considerable money was staked at that odds.

administrative offices of the Board.

Resolved, That the clerk of the Board be directed to give notice to the various persons concerned or interested in the resolutions adopted this day of the adoption of the resolutions and that they will be required to conform therewith.

Resolved, That the various laws relating to the Board of Park Commissioners be collected and printed under the direction of the president and treasurer.

THE PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Resolved, That the Compitroller of the city of New York be requested to deposit to the credit of the Department of Public Parks in the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York be belaves.

Parks in the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York) the balance of Central Park Improve-ment (und stock authorized to be issued by the Common Council of the city of New York, under date of May 13, 1869.

many others seidom seen on the race track, even when the attractions are more enticing than the present occasion. Primes was the favorite before the start about two to one, and considerable money was staked at that odds.

\*\*THE TROT.\*\*

First Heat.\*\*—Prince won the pole. At the third attempt the judges gave the word, with Prince leading slightly, which he increased to a length around the upper turn and held that position to the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds, both trotting finely. Going down the backstretch Eastern Queen closed half a length on the geidding, but she held him to her wheel but a second, as he easily shook her off and passed the half-mile pole one and a half length on the geidding, but she held him to her wheel but a second, as he easily shook her off and passed the half-mile pole one and a half lengths in front. Time, 1:184. As they went into the lower turn Rodeu let the geiding out cautiously, increasing his lead gradually, which the driver of Eastern Queen too, fully conscious of, triged her on to nef utmost, which carried her off her feet, and prince came home an easy winner by eight lengths. Time, 2:384.

\*\*Second Heat.\*\*—There was no bedding. At the expiration of twenty minutes the horses were promptly on the track ready for the word, which they received at the first attempt on even terms. They were head and head around the upper turn, but as Prince was making daylight appear between them he left his feet, and before he was caught lost fully twenty lengths, Eastern Queen passing in front of the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds, that distance in advance. Going down the backstretch he settled down to hard work and slipped along at such a rate that at the half-mile pole half of this gap had been closed, the mare passing this point ten lengths ahead in 1:18. Along the lower turn Prince increased his speed, and when the three-quarter pole was reached had reduced Eastern Queen's lead to two lengths, affa, as they swing juto the homestretch, he forged up to her at such a burst that, in the

requested to deposit to the credit of the Department of Public Parks in the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York; the balance of Central Park Improvement (and stock authorized to be issued by the Common Council of the city of New York, under date of May 13, 1899. The foregoing resolutions were adopted after short explanations on each point, and are such as must be regarded with favor by the citzens of the metropolis at large. There are evidences of progress and zeal about the resolutions which with no doubt, convey to the public mind that it is well the request of Mr. Green before the Committee on Municipul Arisirs of the Senate was not granted, and that the commission was not allowed to "remain untouched."

DEPARTMENT OF FUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction assembled yesterday morning at the office, corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue. There were present Commissioners James B. Nicholson, Isaac Bell, James Bowen, Owen W. Brennan and Alexander Prear—the full Eo ord. The burness of this department binky in such fine working order there were, of course, po changes to be made in the mode of commissioner Isaac Bell for President and Mr. Joshna Phillips for Sceretary.

The routine of the Varjons departments under the direction of Commissioner Isaac Bell for President and Mr. Joshna Phillips for Sceretary.

The routine of the varjons departments under the direction of the Commissioners was carefully revised, the reports of wardens, physicians and others connected with the institutions considered and appropriate action taken on each Item.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the chartering of the ship Haze to take the plane of the school-ship Mercury until the latter can be got fit for service.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration, created by an act of the recent Legislature, assembled yesterday afternoon at Casile Garden for the purpose of organizing and entering upon the discharge of their dutes. There were present at the appointed time

experient. The Frestient appointed as Again mittee Mayor Hall and Commissioners Hart and Bell.

The question was raised as to the propriety of going into the election of a secretary and other officials to remain. The Board then, after disposing of some routine business, adjourned until Saturday afternoon.

Immediately after the adjournment the new Commissioners, with Superintendent Casserley as conductor, visited the various portions of the Castle Garden establishment and noted the mode of conducting the business of the various departments. During their perigrinations the evidences of character and feeling which met the gaze of the Commissioners were duly commented on.

ing which met the gaze of the Commissioners were duly commented on.

A TOUCHING PICTURE

excited much interest. Stretched on his baggage and a summer of his hand forming a prop and resting place for his head. Apparently unconscious of all that passed around him he gazed into vacancy. A faxen haired young woman sat on the floor near his feet; one elbow on her knees, her chin resting against the knuckles and half closed palm of the left hand and the other hand hanging listicestly by her side, she stared into his face, half despairingly, haf inquiringly. It was a picture for an artist or a poet. Fature aldermen crept over or stretched on the hard deal forms or romped around the building.

unconscious of the hardships or the honors in store A large batch of emigrants had just ent-red the building and were filing past the information and railroad desks, so that the new Commissioners had ample opportunity to understand the routine of those departments. The gentlemen surveyed the scene presented with much evident interest, and a ter an hour or more thus spent they departed.

#### CITY POLITICS.

William M. Tweed Nominated for Governore A large meeting of the Ninth Ward Jefferson Demo-cratic Association was held last evening in the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, Sixih avenue and Tenth. street, Mr. Howard F. Marston, President, in the

Resolutions were read and adopted endorsing the action of the State Judiciary Convention held at ochester and approving of the candidates selected, and also ratifying the passage of the new charter.

and also ratifying the passage of the new charter.

Resolutions recommending William M. Tweed for Governer, Justice Smendley for Sherif, James P. Floyd for Alderman of the Niath ward, and Henry Rogers for Assistant Alderman.

Mr. A. L. SCLLIVAN addressed the meeting in along speech. He said that the democracy was becoming stronger and more powerful every day, notwithstanding the treason by which a number of bad democrate and distonest men had lately sough to disrupt the party. The democratic party had been beaten once by the republicans through a system of ballot-stuffing, when McCleilan was defeated; but the day was passed when they could do so.

Mr. Andrews said the grand temple of liberty had been erected by democratic hands, and by democratic hands it would be upheld until the last trumpet would sound.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Algem, Mr. Woods and others in the same strain, after which the meeting adjourned.

Endorsement of Patrick Garry in the Twen-

ty-first Ward as Alderman. The citizens of the Twenty-first ward held a meeting last evening at the corner of Thirty-second street and Second avenue for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Assembly District. Mr. John R. Penny called the meeting to order, and after making a lew preliminary remarks in regard to the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Nathan Nesoitt, who, in a brief and enthusiastic speech, urged upon his fellow citizens the necessity of selecting for their candidate a competent, upright and trustworthy man.

Mr. Henry B. Mulhall, Acting Secretary, was here requested to read a resolution tendering the nomination to Mr. Patrick Garry, a well known and respected citizen of the Twenty-first ward, which was unanimously and vociferously adopted. After repeated calls, Mr. Garry stepped forward and cortaily thanked his numerous triends for their kind attention, and for the confidence and trust they placed in him, and declared that he was proud to accept a nomination tendered by such a large, intelligent and respected body of citizens and noped, were he successful, to be able to satisfy all, even the most fastidious. After again warmly thanking his friends, Mr. Garry withdiew amid thundering and prolonged cheering, after which Mr. Mulhall audiessed the meeting, saying thas every business man, mechanic and laborer of the Twenty-first ward should raily to the support of Mr. Garry, who, being an honest, upright and hardworking man himself, was a true and stanch friend of the working class and an out-and-out democrat, and believed that such a man was the proper perior for the people's candidate. The meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm. spected citizen of the Twenty-first ward, which was

The Germans Trying to Capture Terry Duffy. At a meeting last evening of the German Fifth Ward Democratic Club it was resolved that the members of the above association recommend to the leaders and members of the Tammany Hall General Committee their esteemed friend and citizen Terance Dufy to be put on the general fleket as a candidate for alderman, and that they will use all non-orable means to secure, not only his, but the election of the whole ticket. The officers of the association are as follows:—B. A. Pohlman, President; H. W. Cordtz, Secretary.

Sixteenth Ward Whreling Into Line. Since the overthrow of the young democracy the supporters of Tammauy Hall in the various wants are rapidly organizing themselves for the coming political strife that is to take place in a few days, and the "Old Sixteenth" is girding need loins for the fray. The ball was set in motion loins for the fray. The ball was set in motion last evening by the James Gregory Association, which held a meeting at their rooms in Eighth averance, when over 267 new members were carolled. Benjamin B. Van Euren was in the chair and B. L. Walizfelder acted as secretary. Resolutions were passed endoring the action of Tammany in the late legislative squabble, and that of James Watsons the ward member of the Tammany General Committee. Speeches were made by several well known democrats, after which the meeting adjourned. This association is the bulwark of the democracy in the ward and mean business in the next election.

## MISS EDITH O'CORMAN.

Lecture at the Cooper Institute.

There was a considerable audience at the Cooper Institute last evening to hear the somewhat notorious Miss Edith O'Gorman, of Jersey. Precautions were wisely taken by the police to prevent any disturb-ance. About a dozen officers were scattered through the hall and as many more outside the builds ing. There were evidently few Catholics present, judging by the unarimity of applause that followed. some very scandalous remarks made upon the dearest and most secred destrines of the Catholic r

judging by the unarimity of applause that followed, some very scandalous remarks made upon the dearest est and most sacred doctrines of the Catholic religion. The lecture professed to tell secrets known to the lecturer on "the Romian confessionals" but it was chiefly composed of a rishash of stale and exploded notions of Catholicity, as much derided by intelligent people nowadays as the principles of bigotry that animated the spirit of Puritanism in New England two hundred years ago. Miss O'Gorman appeared promptly at eight o'clock. She was dressed in black and wore a long face collar around her neck. A few gentiemen came with her on the platform, one of whom introduced her to the auddence. Miss O'Gorman is a small person, about twenty-five years old, with a strong Celtic face, bold in expression, and rather the reverse of one's ideal of what a gentle nun should look like. Her voice by no means belies her appearance. She speaks in a loud voice, without a trace of timid ty or womanly modesty. Her accent, and dress and style of elocution are those of a half-educated school teacher recting a strong passage from an irish play.

She opened by saying that her subject would be the "Romish Confessional and the Romish Priesthood." She declared her Intention of tilling the truth on these subjects, in justice to God, herself and her late fellow Carbolics. With Catholics she held confession was the great way to salvation. If one of them fails to go to confession in a year he is deprived of all the other satzaments and cannot on his deathbed get the conso ations of his religion. It is a dogma of the Catholic Church that Christ took the Virgin Mary up into heaven twelve years after he ascended there himself, There is another degma called the Immaculation of them fails to go to confession in a year he is deprived of all the others accounted the remaining the person of the Residue of the manufacture of the instance of the manufacture of the person creating the bedies with cartwhips, and also kissing the Pope's too confessional

#### TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF A POWDER BLAST. Hundreds of Dollars' Worth of Property Dee

stroyed and Nobody Culpable.
Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the restdents on Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, were startled by a terrific explosion, which shook every house in the neighborhood for blocks around, sending panes of glass flying in every direction. A row

ing panes of glass flying in every direction. A row of buildings recently erected, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, suffered to the extent of several hundred dollars, and the telegraph poles were also damaged considerably.

The explosion, which in its effects seemed like a small earthquake, was caused by Francis McNamara, a contractor, who used a larger quantity of powder than usual, it is supposed, to blast some rocks on the west side of the avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. He was arrested by offer John Maner, of the Twenty-second precinct, and taken before Justice Bixly, at the Yorkville Police Court, where he was, however, dischanged, no evidence being brought forward to prove that he was guilty of any violation of the carporation ordinances. The proprietors of the damaged buildings, who were also in court, were advised by the Judge to institute civil proceedings against McNamara for, the recovery of damages to their property. It was fortunes, in this case, that no lives were lost,